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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1870. NO. 40.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Prussia Insists on the Cession of Territory.

BURBAKI FORMING FLYING ARMIES

The Prussians Marching on Longwy.

The Bombardment of Paris to Commence To-Day.

Paris Will Offer a Determined Resistance.

Operations of the Francs-Tireurs.

Garibaldi Driving Out the Jesuits.

FRANCE.

Bourbaki to Form Flying Armies.

AMIENS, October 31.—General Bourbaki arrived here yesterday and was greeted with great enthusiasm. He announces his intention to form flying armies, which he will believe in person, and take the field at the head of the force. Vigorous preparations for the defence are making in all cities.

The Proposed Bombardment.

VERSAILLES, October 31.—Invitations have been sent to the rulers of the various States of South Germany to come forward to witness the bombardment of Paris.

The French Driven from Dijon.

TOURS, October 31.—Mme. Bazaine left last evening.

An official dispatch, received by the Ministry to-day, from Beaune yesterday, announces that the Prussians have occupied Dijon. The Prussians were 12,000 strong, and well provided with artillery. They attacked the city at 9 A. M. of Sunday, and the bombardment continued till nearly nightfall. The French had but 7,000 men, and after a brief defence of the town, not able to resist with his small force, was compelled to retreat.

The Investment of Metz Complete.

VERSAILLES, October 31.—The *Nouvelliste de Versailles* says: In the event of M. Thiers coming, his visit will certainly be fruitless.

Papers lately found at Chateau de Setry are said to compromise several notables, including some of the South German diplomatists.

The French Driven Behind Their Fortifications.

VERSAILLES, October 30.—On Friday last the French drove back the German outposts at Le Bourget, a little orse east of Fort St. Denis, to the small village of Lamorlaye, a little evening of that day the French were discovered in occupation in force of that position, which they have since fortified day. Therefore, the General Division of the guard attacked the point, and, after a hot and brilliant fight, the French were driven from the position, leaving behind their fortifications. Three hundred officers and about 1200 men were taken prisoners. The French loss is reported as considerable, but quite heavy, as the French fought behind earthworks.

Communication Between Palace and England.

TOURS, October 31.—The journals to-day announce that should the Prussians succeed in cutting railway communication with the Loire, French vessels of war will carry the mails between France and England.

The Surrender of Metz at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, October 30.—On receiving the news of the capitulation of Metz a patriotic demonstration was made, all the public places and theatres being illuminated.

Bourbaki's Proclamation to the French Soldiers.

TOURS, October 31.—General Bourbaki, in view of the capitulation of Metz, has issued a proclamation to the army of the East, dated yesterday. He says he has been called upon by the Minister of War to command the armies of the North. The task is great, and but for the patriotism and the sentiment, above his strength. He purposes, as soon as organized immediately a corps d'armee, will march to the relief of Bourbaki, who is now in the act of besieging fortress. He would give his best attention, and his life if need be, for the work, and he relied on the army, and all citizens must now pursue, for the National Defence. Courage and confidence must now be had; the soldiers and citizens might count upon their patriotism. The enemy will find that the French people will work to punish the enemy and avenge France.

Feeling of the People on the Surrender of Metz.

TOURS, October 31.—The Prefects and Military Commandants of a great number of Departments telegraph to the Ministers here, expressing the utmost indignation at the surrender of Metz, and determination to continue the war to the last extremity. The agitation here is very great, and the most extravagant rumors circulating all day contribute to increase the public anxiety. Some assert that peace has been refused by Bismarck, and that the Government that Bazaine has been acting in accordance with instructions from Napoleon, and that Changarnier, refusing to surrender, took command of the troops in Metz and will aid in the war only. It is said the Herald in the south and west the National Guard and citizens made imposing demonstrations in favor of the Republic.

Bombardment of Paris to Commence Immediately.

Special to the Telegram.]

VERSAILLES, October 30.—Formal notice of the capitulation of Metz has been sent to Paris under a flag of truce.

The King of Prussia has announced his determination to immediately bombard the city. He considers the enormous number of prisoners who must inevitably be subject to all the horrors of hunger and suffering consequent upon the long siege of Metz would under these circumstances be inhuman to permit of food by foreign entry for them into Paris, and be a proper tribute of respect to those who fell for France.

A large number of reinforcements of Prussian troops reached the army before Paris to-day.

Garibaldi Expelling the Jesuits.

TOURS, October 30.—Garibaldi has summarily expelled from Dole the Jesuit fathers in charge of the schools of Notre Dame and Mount Ballard. The proceeding has excited great indignation. The fire companies of the place refuse to serve under him, and threaten to shoot him.

ENGLAND.

Change in Command—Short Rations in Paris.

LONDON, October 31.—General Ernst has been appointed to the command of the army of the East, in place of General Garibaldi, who was compelled to resign on account of ill health.

News from Paris, received by way of the Prussian headquarters before that city, is quite serious. French prisoners recently examined report that the troops behind the fortifications receive only half a pound of meat twice a week.

Many French women and children from Paris approach the Prussian lines, and though they are warned that it will be shot if they attempt to come nearer, they would rather court instant death than suffer starvation in the city.

The rule is to exclude all strangers from Paris and the re-entry of citizens is more rigidly enforced.

Four thousand French officers, taken prisoners at Metz, have asked permission of the Prussian military authorities, through Frederick Charles, to keep their swords.

The railway from Chalons to Paris, by way of Meaux, has been opened, and the Prussians are now using it as a means of transporting troops and supplies.

Strength of the German Army in France.

LONDON, October 31.—A Cologne dispatch of yesterday says: Prussia and the North German Confederation have furnished 740,000 troops for the present war, and the States of South Germany 116,000, and nearly all are now on French soil. The are expected to overmatch the conquest of France in a short winter campaign.

German Holding Religious Services.

The Bombardment to Commence To-day—The English Shopmen's View of the War.

LONDON, October 31.—The Germans around Paris are holding solemn religious services to-day. The bombardment of the city commences to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to-day, the Chairman deplored the continuance of the war, and hoped it would be brought to an end by the efforts of Thiers. His mission on to Versailles would certainly result in peace. As a compensation for the loss of commerce in consequence of the war by England, there was an increase of American business which otherwise have been travelers on the Continent. There had also been a vast increase in business orders, while at the same time authority was declining. He advocated a petition against the entire suspension of work.

Paris Will Offer a Determined Resistance.

LONDON, October 31.—It is generally believed in the Stock Exchange that Paris will offer a determined resistance to the besiegers. The small pox is raging with violence at Amiens. The disease was brought by fugitives from Paris.

The Polish Jews openly manifest sympathy for the French, and in a more decided manner than any other natives of Poland. The authorities are obliged to forbid public prayers for the success of the French.

The Siege of Pfalzburg.

LONDON, October 31.—The Prussians continue the siege of Pfalzburg, languidly, reckoning on starving out the garrison, whose supplies are beginning to fail.

Movements of French Troops—Probable Duration of the Siege.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, October 31.—Our special correspondent writes from Tours on the 28th: I have just returned from the Mans. There are no troops there, but the Mobiles and Nationals, Guards are on the outskirts, and the city's headquarters. Every town and village on the road is filled with soldiers. Arms seem abundant, including Chassepots, Remington and Snyder's. The army of the Loire will pass through Tours. A large infantry force arrived to-day. Troops from Salbeux are rapidly joining the Sixteenth corps and advancing toward Vendome. Their object is inexplicable.

A special correspondent writes from Berlin on the 29th: An official telegram has arrived here from Versailles on the 29th: When the Paris affair will be ended, no mortal man can certainly tell. My personal calculation is in a fortnight or three weeks, but I may be mistaken. At all events, we shall do the business thoroughly, having to be sure of hunger for our best ally."

The Metz capitulation includes sixty-seven infantry regiments, thirteen battalions of foot chasseurs, eighteen foot and depot battalions, thirty-six cavalry regiments, namely, ten cuirassiers, one guide, seven dragoons and two lancers, three hussars, three chasseurs and three chasseurs d'afrique, also six depot squadrons; 113 field batteries, seventeen batteries of mitrailleuses, sixty-nine eagles belonging to the infantry, of which there were two formerly taken at Mate La Grande, and sixteen cavalry eagles, including the garrison. The surrendered army originally comprised 221 battalions of infantry and 132 squadrons of horse. The original numerical strength was 210,000 infantry and 21,450 cavalry, 600 guns and 102 mitrailleuses. Besides the three Marshals, Bazaine, Canrobert and LeBoeuf, and the three corps commanders, Frossard, DeCaen and L'Admirault. There are forty divisional Generals and nine hundred Brigadiers, Major and Colonels. Those being sent to North Germany and 50,000 to South Germany. The sick and wounded have been distributed in the same proportion.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune*, who has joined Garibaldi's staff, writes from on the 26th. The staff are very anxious about the position of Garibaldi, who risks too much, and if he does not head the army will be useless to-day. The francs-tireurs demand Garibaldian officers. Many Garibaldians are waiting for leave to come from Italy, and will probably arrive soon. The Italians from Alexandria, Cayre, Nice and Corsica have formed a battalion and equipped. The Marseilles legion also arrived with Spencer rifles. The frontier national guard left Dyon yesterday to join Garibaldi, under Lavalle, a Colonel and head of artillery, and Menotti, son of Bean. Arms and ammunition are greatly wanting. Eche has but seven rifles and forty-five rounds of ammunition for a whole army. The French generally receive the Garibaldians with great kindness, expecting much aid. Your correspondent with Garibaldi writes on the 26th from St. Jean De Dali: I arrived here late last night. Having seen Garibaldi since the eve of Montaca. The alteration in him is striking. His fingers are bent with the agitations and his face is ashy pale. He is as calm and bright as ever. We had a two hours' talk. His opinion is confirmed as to Bean. Arms and ammunition are greatly wanting. Eche has but seven rifles and forty-five rounds of ammunition for a whole army. The French generally receive the Garibaldians with great kindness, expecting much aid. Your correspondent with Garibaldi writes on the 26th from St. Jean De Dali: I arrived here late last night. Having seen Garibaldi since the eve of Montaca. The alteration in him is striking. His fingers are bent with the agitations and his face is ashy pale. He is as calm and bright as ever. We had a two hours' talk. His opinion is confirmed as to Bean. Arms and ammunition are greatly wanting. Eche has but seven rifles and forty-five rounds of ammunition for a whole army. The French generally receive the Garibaldians with great kindness, expecting much aid.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1870.

In any one is seeking for a complete definition of *Cameronism*, let him read the Cox correspondence. Running the Government as a political machine in the interest of corrupt politicians and contractors, in disregard of the public welfare, is the style of statesmanship and the standard of morality which *Cameronism* accurately describes. The correspondence discovers to the country the greatest enemies to its welfare, the power they exert in the Government and the perilous necessity for reform. Perhaps it is well that it is so. *Cameronism*, exposed as it now is in its enormity, can be no longer misunderstood.

THE struggle between the Emperor of Brazil and the Cabinet, which has just resigned, was chiefly upon the question of emancipation. The Emperor wishes freedom to be made more general than his ministers desired, and they opposed him, thinking thus to prevent his visit to the United States and Europe, for he would not leave the Empire until some settled policy of liberation was fixed beyond peradventure. As the disobedient ministry has given place to others, it is likely that the Emperor has succeeded, and we may confidently look for his proposed absence from home for a year. During that time the Regency will devolve upon the Princess Royal, the wife of the COUNT D'Eu, who, like her husband, is strongly liberal in sentiment.

JUST at present the BURLINGAME treaty is at a considerable discount, and the Chinese character in general under a cloud. Were that gentlemen alive now, and on the stage of action, he would quite likely be put to it to explain some things that have recently occurred and are now occurring in the country which he had the honor to represent at the courts of the principal nations. There being no one to attempt the explanation, the suspicion is likely to get abroad, if such is not already the case, that there was just a shade of humbug in the transaction in which the famous Chinese mission played so conspicuous a part. We suspect that China is not yet quite up to the stage of progression and liberality a good many persons were led to believe by the fine things Mr. BURLINGAME was in the habit of saying; or if the nation was, it must have made a rapid retreat. We hazard nothing in saying that the civilized world, when the real status of things in China becomes known, will be united in the opinion that that nation ought to be taught a lesson—whipped into something like decency towards mankind not included within its own boundaries, and made to understand that it will not be permitted to play the part of national murderer without incurring a penalty. If any one is prepared to say a good word for the BURLINGAME treaty and utter a single word of admiration for the government of the Flowery Kingdom, he certainly is entitled to have his say.

IT is reported that as soon as the New York election is over the President will make another set of appointments to the principal offices in that city, MURPHY & Co., the latest set, not having proved satisfactory. It is probable that General GRANT is finding out how difficult it is to please the leaders of factions and at the same time obtain good officers, more especially how he must sacrifice his own peace, judgment and conscience if he submits to their dictation. His recent experience in this regard is highly instructive. The country will willingly support him; but it desires him to exercise his own good judgment so that they may do it with consistency; but it will not support the CAMERONS, the CHANDLERS and demagogues of their kind, and even Gen. GRANT is not strong enough to sustain himself and carry them,—in other words, no administration can have the confidence of the nation in which their influence is supreme. The leaders of factions have already got him into trouble; and we are glad to see it reported that in New York he is going to make an attempt to remedy the errors into which he has been drawn. The publication of the Cox correspondence opens a wide field before him, and nothing would so much please the country as to be assured that the grand mistake he has committed in suffering himself to be pushed by the CAMERON'S and CHANDLER'S into opposition to reform in the Civil Service, his own pledges and the avowals of the platform on which he was elected, he intends to rectify by every means in his power. It is best that Gen. GRANT should know that he cannot carry with him the Republican party or any considerable part of the people, outside of the followers of the fatal advisers to whom he has listened in the Cox affair. To-day, as this correspondence is read, no man in the country is so much applauded as ex-Secretary Cox. Almost beyond any public man has he, by his noble devotion to principle and duty, elevated himself in popular estimation. Nothing can Gen. GRANT so well afford to do as to cut loose from the fatal advisers to whom he has of late lent a too willing ear.

THE RESIGNATION.

Valuable results, it may be hoped, will flow from the resignation of Mr. Secretary Cox. Under the influence of long continued routine, of mere use and wont a spirit of slumber may so firmly possess the public mind as to render it impervious to the most earnest appeals, indifferent to the most vehement warnings. It may be that the feeling of apathetic security or indifference with which so many regard the condition of the civil service of this country, could have been disturbed by no less violent shock, by no less conspicuous exposure of the disgusting and deplorable intrigues by which the government of this great nation is liable to be controlled and degraded. In reference to the calamity brought upon the country by the enforced withdrawal of such a man as General Cox from its service at the present time there can hardly be much difference of opinion among reflecting people. A man of the most solid characteristics, most esteemed and respected where best known; thoroughly tried both in military and civil life, and in actual trial proved equal to the most difficult duties that could be imposed upon him; well educated, sensitively obedient to conscience and yet free from morbid scrupulosity, of sound judgment and keen practical sense, Mr. Cox is adistinguished member of the class upon whom the life of our democratic institutions depends. Convinced not only by report but by personal observation of the necessity of reform in the civil service, as a member of the Cabinet he at once applied himself to improve the department for which he was responsible. In other words, he performed his most obvious and most urgent duty. Long aware of the unsatisfactory and even infamous condition of the relations subsisting between the Government and the Indians of the frontier, influenced by fidelity to the Administration as well as by convictions of duty and by respect for the views of the better portion of the nation, he did his best in his official capacity to carry out the policy of decency and humanity towards the "nation's wards" the inauguration of which is not Gen. GRANT'S least valid title to the praise of mankind. In saying so much concerning Mr. Cox as a man, and as a Government functionary, we say only what will be denied or questioned by nobody. And equally undeniable is the fact that this fidelity to duty and deference to the sentiments of the better portion of the nation have made his resignation unavoidable. As we have already said, it may with reason be anticipated that so alarming a triumph of evil over good, so startling a manifestation of the subjection of one of the highest departments of the government to the dictation of mere partisan managers, will not fail to produce a remedial reaction. The indignation provoked by the occurrence indicates the folly of despair. Hitherto people have been sceptical regarding the alleged influence in elevated quarters of certain veteran plotters. They may now doubt no longer, and we doubt as little that the nation, fairly awake to the truth of things, will not choose that the highest functionaries of the Government shall be compelled to submit their official conduct to the control of political managers whose aspirations are known to be inspired rather by avarice than ambition. Such schemers may degrade the politics of a single State, and make its Legislature a by-word and a shaking of the head, aiming at more extensive conquests they will surely fall.

To Secretary Cox the nation owes much for the highminded course which he has pursued, and by following generations it will be still more highly appreciated than by the present. In the estimation of honorable and thoughtful people, he occupies at this moment a position of honor and dignity which no mere office could confer.

O well for him whose will is strong!
He suffers, but he will not suffer long;
He suffers, but he cannot suffer wrong;
For him, &c.

But ill for him, who bettering not with time,
Corrupts the strength of heaven-descended will,
And ever weaker grows thro' acted crime,
Or seeming-genial venial fault,
Recurring and recurring still.

GOV. HOFFMAN, of New York, in his play for the Presidential stakes, has enlisted an influence which, however it may assist him in the State election which takes place one week from to-day, is not likely to prove advantageous in operations on a more extended scale. We refer to FISK, of Erie notoriety, who has undertaken to "put through" the Governor, in payment for the service His Excellency did the Erie managers in signing the infamous bill establishing them perpetually in office—after the fashion of the bill which was "whirled through" the Pennsylvania Legislature for the benefit of the Fort Wayne Directors. The coalition between the HOFFMAN and Erie managers brings together men of about equal morality. The Erieites may gain something in the use they will have of the Governor and the influence they will acquire through him over the Legislature; and the Governor may reap some temporary benefit locally, but out of the State he will find FISK Erie a heavy load to carry. We are aware that the railway influence will hereafter play even a greater part than heretofore in politics, but the attempt of Gov. HOFFMAN to place Erie in the lead, with the view of elevating himself into the Presidency, will prove a short-sighted piece of policy. The other great Railroads would be no more disposed to see FISK potential at the White House than the country at large.

THE United States Circuit Court at Milwaukee on Tuesday gave an important decision against the power of a county or city authority in Wisconsin to issue orders as a bonus to a railroad. In 1857 the Fond du Lac County Supervisors, not having subscribed for any stock of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, issued its orders for $50,000, payable to the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad, and to be collected by a general tax. This was done in accordance with a provision in the Local Laws of the State for 1857, and the validity was resisted on the ground that the law was void, because it authorized the people to be taxed to *donate to a private corporation*, or to the stockholders especially as individuals. The case was taken to the State Supreme Court, where the law was held to be unconstitutional. The court reaffirmed this opinion on a motion for a rehearing, but holding that the question of the power of the legislative act of the State, to raise money to donate to a railroad corporation, was a *new* question, and a *different* question from that on the point which it had already decided, and so embrace within its fold all Christian denominations and people that will work with us. It proposes to take care of a great Christian and benevolent work that lies outside of the direct action of the churches, enlisting all sects in doing it. It is of English origin and promises great things.

THERE are indications of a war between Colombia and Ecuador, which will probably end, if it occurs, in the former republic forcibly annexing the latter one. At least such is the idea advanced in the Lima *Comercio*, which says Brazil is at the bottom of the affair and say that the war will be without excuse on the part of Ecuador, and will unite the whole of Colombia.

A MOVEMENT is said to be on foot in Chicago to run Mr. Medill as an independent candidate for Congress. He is among the foremost men in the West, and his election would be a good thing for the country.

CUBAN HURRICANES.

A Second Fully as Destructive as the First.

Cuba experienced a second great hurricane on the 25th and 26th, not less destructive than that of October 7 and 8, in that part of the island spared before, the Vuelta Abajo region. It is now the scene of the greatest loss. The towns of San Custobal, Candelaria, Guanajay, Martel, Batabano, and scores of villages, are level with the ground, and the large and beautiful town of San de Los Banos exists only in ruins. There are hardly enough foundations left for the people to know where to resume. On side of the towns the farm houses and sugar-houses were blown down, the growing crops of cane and tobacco destroyed.

In the whole island the effects of the storm have been to reduce the sugar crop twenty-five per cent., and the tobacco crop twenty. These are inside figures, and when the full details are in they may be nearer thirty than twenty-five per cent. Along the coast from every town comes reports of disasters, the principal, probably over one hundred vessels were forced on shore, and the majority lost. The losses are estimated by the owners at millions. Full details of the storm of October 7 and 8 remain to be supplied, two hundred lives lost, and the total of direct losses in houses and property, without including damage to crops, of twenty-five millions dollars. The people have had distributed half a million dollars among the sufferers, and taken up a private subscription to relieve the sufferers. Three thousand women and children are supported at Matanzas.

READERS of Dickens's Notes will remember the description he gave of a man whom he took for an average Englishman, who asked all sorts of questions about his fine coat, watch, where he had been, was going, and asked this, that and the other thing. Here is the explanation, furnished by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*: "The man 'with a light, fresh-colored face, and a pepper-and-salt suit of clothes,' who was the most inquisitive fellow that ever lived, and 'an Englishman,' lived here in 1867, and has since been sheriff of Center county, Pa., and a party of gentlemen were returning home from Harrisburg, and, being partially of a jovial turn of mind, 'made game' of Dickens the shallow trip. The Sheriff was the leading spirit of the party, and turn-tabled them by uninterrupted amusement by his semi-idiotic manner and his perpetual cross-examination of Dickens. The story as published is not too strongly drawn. The Sheriff played the native American to perfection, and, at the event showed, completely 'sold' the whole English party and returned home highly delighted with his retinue. When the 'American Notes' first appeared the people about here recalled the Sheriff's original version of the incident, and were intensely amused."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

I SAW THE WOOD CHANGE COLOR.
(*From the German of E. Geibel.*)

I saw the wood change color,
The air was gray and dumb;
Suicide death, wrath knew I
Why sadness so should come.

Dry leaves, from shrubs autumnal,
Across the field swept by;
So was thy love's fervor cast
Spoil of the winds, though I,

The spring-time full of blossoms,
Thy love, unceasingly
Unto the frozen earth-cried
Thou to banished now, at last.

Suddenly, from high ether,
Flies of a melodious lay;
It was a bird of passage
That came to say:

Ah, as that stroke or pinions,
That song came to my ear,
Most wondrously I felt in me
Thrill to my heart, as cheer

From clear throat, his mention
Unbeeding my dying quest:
"Count of the cost," he sang,
Thou, too, with wings are blest."

By the returns now in from the South it is evident that no Southern State will show a large increase of population except Texas. The gain in the whole section is not in the Potomac and the Ohio, exclusive of Missouri, is not likely to exceed a million and a half, or thirteen per cent. Missouri has gained about half a million, but nearly the whole of this came from the north or from Europe.

Last year San Francisco exported 7,000,000 sacks of wheat, the result of the production of California. In 1869 the wine product of the State was 4,000,000 gallons, and this year it will be about 7,000,000 gallons; and it is estimated that there are now $30,000,000 invested in growing wine in the State.

The Jewish ministers, who are in New York city from different parts of the United States, continue their conference, and have considered the Hebrew Prayer-book a work based upon true principles of progress. Judaism, shrinking from the old prayer-book every time and word which might snow that the God of Israel is not the God of Humanity, and not the God of the whole world. The Jewish part of the prayer-book is interspersed with Germans and English hymns and translations. They have addressed a memorial to the Governor of Indiana, asking him to use his Executive influence with the Legislature to have repealed the divorce laws as they now exist in that State, and to have proper laws substituted. Preliminaries were also taken for the establishment of a High School for the education of Jewish ministers.

A New Jersey paper tells how champagne is made from cider. A barrel of cider, pouding say $6, will yield one hundred and twenty bottles of champagne, which, at say $1 per bottle, will sell for $120 by the addition of a little Rhine wine, alcohol, sugar, and carbonic acid gas. And now, it says, cider makers and factors in turn. The bogus cider makers buy dried apples and soak them. The water is mixed with alcohol, simple syrup, and carbonate acid, bottled, and sold for cider.

Notwithstanding the heavy amount issuing fraudulent bank-bills until these latter days; but they say that some time since Captain General DeRodas obtained from Mr. Fuente, director of the Bank of Havana, the plates from which its bills are printed. We are told that in any disturbance they would be safer with him; that he at once sent them to New York by a confidential agent, and had a certain quantity of bills especially printed to prove that last week some three million dollars of this money was taken by a passenger to Havana; and that the plates are still in New York. The bank has over sixty million dollars of bills specially issued, and its entire capital is only five millions. The Spanish Government has hitherto upheld it by making its paper current by compulsion. If now, the Government has lost the plates, it will be under necessity, let them go elsewhere? The dear old public and people will at least save—their money. Should this prove true, it will be a severe, and slater denomination in pity, point of fact, and finished blow to the Spanish credit.

A correspondent writing from London, says: "The most extraordinary machine in the exhibition is, beyond question, the one for microscope writing. This enables a person to write in the usual way, and to duplicate his writing a million times smaller, so small indeed, that it is invisible to the naked eye, yet with a powerful microscope become so plain that every line and dot can be seen. The inventor claims that with this instrument he can copy the entire Bible twenty-two times in the space of an inch. The Astor Library, I presume, will forthwith order one of these machines. Practically, it will be of great service in preventing forgeries. With one of these machines, a private mark can be put on bills so minute and perfect that the forger can neither perceive nor imitate it. The machine is the invention of a Mr. Peters."

In Boston, in ten years, of 6,568 applicants placed on the voting list, only 239 could not read or write, and of these all but two were foreigners.

It is quite the thing now in the Southern theaters to give benefits for the Lee memorial fund. The stage and audience are generally in black, and the actors all wear mourning, and the appearance of grief is put on throughout. At one of these performances in Atlanta, the "French Spy" was the play of the evening.

MASCURI has startled the world by accounts of the two wonderful iron mountains called Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain, and again by the discovery of mountains of tin and of plate glass near by. Now comes a shining mountain of Cape Girardeau county, with accounts of a mountain of black marble, situated upon his farm, half a mile from the Mississippi river. The mountain is two miles long and three-quarters of a mile long, and yields a marble of the most exquisite beauty of grain and susceptibility of finish.

A Hartford sharper has developed the latest swindle—taking out a life insurance policy for another man, paying for it with a forged check and getting his commission in good money.

New Orleans is assessed at $141,304,162.

The Quincy bridge over the Mississippi was near being the scene of a railroad disaster lately. The draw being open, a train ran to within eighteen inches of the opening before it could be stopped. A light had been placed upon it which throws a light (to be seen) twelve miles each way, which is so arranged that the draw and signal work together.

It is calculated that since the close of the war over six hundred newspapers came into existence and died in New York city alone.

Over 1,000,000 acres of land in South Carolina are to be sold for taxes.

A child was lately born at Montague, Mich., without arms, but with appendages like the wings of a bird, with a thumb and forefinger at either extremity. The child is living and is a well developed male child. It lived twelve days and weighed twenty-four pounds.

There is to be a lively suit over the Astor House. The Stetsons pay $15,000 a year rent, and their lease has twelve years to run. The Western Union, it appears, offered $70,000 a year to Wm. B. Astor, who, because the present proprietors of the hotel happened to be somewhat in arrears for rent, agreed to transfer the lease without the knowledge of the Stetsons. As soon as they were informed of this emphatically "snap judgment," they promptly discharged the debt they owed, and insist upon their right to keep the house until their lease has expired. The Western Union Directors declare that Astor has fully committed himself to them, and if they do not get the hotel they will demand of the millionaire at least $250,000 in damages.

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THE MEMORIAL FUND.

Reply of "Old Fogy" to "W. A."

COUNTRY VILLAGE, PA., October 28, 1870.

"To W. A.:"

Dear Sir: Your communication in the COMMERCIAL of the 26th inst., on the connection of the Western Theological Seminary with the Memorial Fund, was refreshing. You deserve the thanks of the whole church for the self-denial of suspending your active ministerial labors to save a great interest from running wild. No other could have executed the trust so well. Since the conservative *Presbyterian Advocate* gave place to the progressive *Banner*, the patrons of that *soothing* sheet who had strength to survive its end, have been without a true representative of the good old ideas. We need, therefore, some one orthodox and brave enough to stand in the breach, and resist the popular mania for high salaries. In the case of Ministers, or at least of Professors. The people of this region have gone so far in the way of liberality, that unless they can be checked, there is no telling what will result. Denominational assemblies and religious newspapers have also lost their reason. The time was when they were contented to vibrate between Methodist Hymns and Rouse's Psalms, by the month and year. But now, alas! we have little else than the building up of the institutions of the church, and its aggressive movements, joined with ceaseless cries for money. *Oremus! O mores!* How can the people bear it?

Your method of warfare, dear sir, is a happy hit. Some of us, whose sympathies are with you on the money question, have been a little perplexed, remembering that the Seminary was located by the wisdom of the General Assembly, and that pastors under its influence have now received double the amount of salary paid to Professors. Of course, if the Seminary, from an increase, somewhat corresponding to the times, appeared, unless by compelling these men to do the donut work of professorships and pastoral charges, to eke out a living, but that policy was so serious a blasphemy in certain quarters, that it seemed almost on the point of surrender. Some were distressed because the time and strength of Germans and English hymns and translations. They have addressed a memorial to the Governor of Indiana, asking him to use his Executive influence with the Legislature to have repealed the divorce laws as they now exist in that State, and to have proper laws substituted. Preliminaries were also taken for the establishment of a High School for the education of Jewish ministers.

Your plan, dear sir, to hint that your plea for the Boards in this connection is, beyond question, the one for microscope writing. This enables a person to write in the usual way, and to duplicate his writing a million times smaller, so small indeed, that it is invisible to the naked eye, yet with a powerful microscope become so plain that every line and dot can be seen. The inventor claims that with this instrument he can copy the entire Bible twenty-two times in the space of an inch. The Astor Library, I presume, will forthwith order one of these machines. Practically, it will be of great service in preventing forgeries. With one of these machines, a private mark can be put on bills so minute and perfect that the forger can neither perceive nor imitate it. The machine is the invention of a Mr. Peters."

In Boston, in ten years, of 6,568 applicants placed on the voting list, only 239 could not read or write, and of these all but two were foreigners.

It is quite the thing now in the Southern theaters to give benefits for the Lee memorial fund. The stage and audience are generally in black, and the actors all wear mourning, and the appearance of grief is put on throughout. At one of these performances in Atlanta, the "French Spy" was the play of the evening.

MASCURI has startled the world by accounts of the two wonderful iron mountains called Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain, and again by the discovery of mountains of tin and of plate glass near by. Now comes a shining mountain of Cape Girardeau county, with accounts of a mountain of black marble, situated upon his farm, half a mile from the Mississippi river. The mountain is two miles long and three-quarters of a mile long, and yields a marble of the most exquisite beauty of grain and susceptibility of finish.

A Hartford sharper has developed the latest swindle—taking out a life insurance policy for another man, paying for it with a forged check and getting his commission in good money.

New Orleans is assessed at $141,304,162.

The Quincy bridge over the Mississippi was near being the scene of a railroad disaster lately. The draw being open, a train ran to within eighteen inches of the opening before it could be stopped. A light had been placed upon it which throws a light (to be seen) twelve miles each way, which is so arranged that the draw and signal work together.

It is calculated that since the close of the war over six hundred newspapers came into existence and died in New York city alone.

Over 1,000,000 acres of land in South Carolina are to be sold for taxes.

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THE OIL REGIONS.

"The Petroleum Monthly"—The Armstrong Run Field—Oil Matters at Franklin, &c., &c.

THE PETROLEUM MONTHLY.

We have received the initial number of the *Petroleum Monthly*, a magazine devoted exclusively to the interests of the oil business, published at Oil City by P. S. Heydrick & H. Forgans, the latter gentleman being the managing editor. The number before us is filled with well written articles on petroleum in all its branches, among which we may mention "The Oil Belt," "The Geology of Petroleum," "Petroleum as Fuel," "A Graphical Sketch of Oil," "Oil as the pioneer oil operator, etc., besides tables of production, shipments, exports, prices, &c., which will be valuable to every man engaged in the traffic. Its typographical appearance is highly creditable to the publishers abundant success in their new field.

THE ARMSTRONG RUN OIL FIELD.

We get the following facts in regard to the Armstrong Run oil field from the East Brady *Independent* of Saturday:

Following in the wake of the Armstrong, Walker and James No. 1, the Jennings Bros. well has proved a great success, as we predicted some weeks ago. The individuals for a big strike were very apparent, and expectation was on tip-toe. Yes! it is stated some of the stockholders in this well had a grave fear as to it proving a paying investment when the contract was completed, and they gave up and machinery in place at several of them already. Should they succeed in shutting off the water, they will be amply paying investment. It is also their intention to put down two or three more wells on their property. The Indian Rock Company own a large tract of land in that vicinity, and at one time were among our heaviest operators.

COMMISSIONER FISHER has just made the following important patent decision: That the law grants a foreign patent before the issue of an American patent is fatal to the application for the extension of the American patents, if the foreign patent is expired before the original term of the patent sought to be extended, it is immaterial whether the time the foreign patent was applied for before the patent or not. That was important under the prior laws, but not under the present laws, under the act of 1870. The former of the above facts was taken out in England, France and Belgium previous to the granting of the American patent, and the English patent had already expired. This point is fatal to the application for the extension of the patent, and each yielded large quantities of oil; so that if the decision is sustained as to this feature of the case, those interested will be immediately benefited. Whether our law is to be satisfied with such reputation, is no matter. Whether other countries and other parts of our own church are lively for keep abreast

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

DUCK WORKS TO R. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

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DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 31, 1870.

The demand for money to-day at bank seemed to be fully equal to their ability to supply. There is a disposition to be rather in editions in the shape of paper, which renders it quite difficult to effect loans, except on the very best names. Lower grades of paper are taken at the usual high rates, which are more governed by the exigency of affairs than by any regular quotations.

The transactions in local stocks to-day were too light to show any change in the market. All our regular dividend stocks and bonds are firmly held at the advanced prices established during the present year.

The trouble apprehended in the New York money market as likely to arise from the action of the banks in calling in one of the Canada banks from this market in a state of trepidation. The ability of this institution to assist the "bear" party in locking up sufficient currency to embarrass the ordinary workings of the financial machinery that drives the operations of the stock market is impressed sufficiently on the minds of borrowers as to keep up a feeling of uneasiness. The *Financial Chronicle* of this week makes a manner discusses somewhat at length the prominent features of this question.

For almost a year Wall street has scarcely had a quotation for the money market professional by purely artificial causes and speculative manipulations. Whether these causes are now over, just concerned, and whether it has culminated or not is for the future to develop. The only first symptoms of this season made their appearance. Low rates at first successive days, there has been some return of ease, but whether the objects have been accomplished or not we have no means of knowing. In view of the situation about which the leaders of the movement are very careful to keep their own counsel. As such a season is answerable to no general causes, and depends on the will or the ring of speculators who control it, there is little use in attempting to forecast its course. Its results, its violence, or the date of its probable termination. Enough is known, however, to apprise us that this monetary trouble is being engineered in direct opposition to the general course in which the money market tends were to succeed from the combination of outside influences. At the end of the week money was as tight as at present. Capital seeking employment is abundant, the supply exceeding the demand. Borrowers are slow to receive no encouraging influence, and the prospect is rather that there will be a gradual expansion under the new law for increasing the issue of bank notes. Public confidence does not seem to be affected, and altogether the forces at work in the money market have a directive importance in their influence for the future of speculators who have manipulated the market with a view to bring about monetary results. Last year we had a series of similar attempts, the earliest of them being several failures and suspensions in heavy stock operations of individuals. Back of the ostensible capital the "big money men" went forward, and although defeated again and again, nevertheless at last brought rewarded, and they did not accomplish what they wished. Then, as to-day, there was an easy money market when these reckless speculators began their operations. Then, as now, the commercial demands were of a satisfactory ease. And then confidence was not restored until for several weeks after the failures and losses. The vast capital and unrestricting influence of the party were obliterated or counteracted by one of the most disastrous and harsh panic examples ever recorded in the history of finance. Then, as now, the memorable struggle in the money market occurred in the midst of the crops, and the gold panic, to which it owes its name, in itself was a result of the crops. The lesson is impressed was this: that in the money market there is much sensitiveness, but that, after a season of depression, fast, daring, adventurous and capital, by powerful experiments of a character that will try will succeed after a time, however disastrous may be the details they experience at first. We may this season will be a long contest now going on remains to be seen. Events seem to indicate that as far the control of the right money affairs has failed. It will probably, indeed, fail again and again. Wealth of the country leaves home for investment over and the persistency and the generations to make it a success, or so much of it as may be entitled to the final issue of carrying the affairs of a question which can be solved only by watching with care the events of the coming week or two.

—Government bonds are dull and comparatively neglected. Every trifling advance in them calls out a vender, and the market does not, practically, rule on the days of purchases by the Treasury there is a corresponding advance.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as received from by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
6's, Bonds '81	113½	113½	113½
6's, Bonds '62	113½	113½	113½
6's, Bonds '64	113½	113½	113½
6's, Bonds '65	113½	113½	113½
6's, Bonds '65, n	113½	113½	113½
6's, Bonds '67	113½	113½	113½
6's, Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
Gold	113½	113½	113½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113½
6's, 1881	113½
6's, 5-20s, 1862	113½
6's, 5-20s, 1864	113½
6's, 5-20s, 1865	113½
6's, 5-20s, 1865, n	113½
6's, 5-20s, 1867	113½
6's, 5-20s, 1868	113½
6's, 10-40s	108½
Currency 6's, 1895	122
Central Pacific 1st mortgage	92
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacifics	92

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Room, Apollo building, No. 60 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 31, 1870.	10:30	12:30	3:30	5:30
	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & N.	91½	91½	91½	91½
C. & Alton	97½	97½	97½	97½
C. & Alton, pf.	120	120	120	120
Erie	20½	20½	20½	20½
Reading	94½	94½	94½	94½
Mich. Cent.	92	92	92	92
Lake Shore	92½	92½	92½	92½
Ill. Cent.	130	130	130	130
Cleve. & P.	104	104	104	104
C. & S. W.	87½	87½	87½	87½
Do pref.	90	90	90	90
Rock Isl.	103½	103½	103½	103½
Pitts. & F. W.	100	100	100	100
Do pref.	100	100	100	100
Wabash	45½	45½	45½	45½
Do pref.	75	75	75	75
Ohio & M.	33½	33½	33½	33½
Chi. & Alton	140	140	140	140
Do pref.	140	140	140	140
N. J. Cent.	97½	97½	97½	97½
Canton	58½	58½	58½	58½
W. U. Tel.	80½	80½	80½	80½
Pacific Mail	108½	108½	108½	108½
Adams Ex.	65	65	65	65
Wells F.	24½	24½	24½	24½
Ohio & M.	33½	33½	33½	33½
Gold	113½	113½	113½	113½

A comparison between Saturday and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Bid.	Morn.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91½	91½	½	
N. Y. Central scrip	90½	91	½	
Erie	20	20½	½	
Reading	93½	94½	1	
Harlem	127	130	3	
Illinois Central	129½	130	½	
Lake Shore	92½	92½	½	
Cleve. and Pitts.	86	86	½	
Northwestern	87½	87½	½	
Do. preferred	90½	90½	½	
Rock Island	103½	103½	½	
Ft. Wayne	99½	100	½	
Wabash	45	45½	½	
Do. preferred	74	75	1	
Fort Wayne	100	100		
Pacific Mail	108½	108½		
Adams Express	65	65		
Gold	113½	113½	½	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	90½
Philadelphia and Erie	20½
Lehigh Navigation	56
Catawissa preferred	30
Old Creek and Allegheny Railroad	41
Lehigh Valley Railroad	57½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	15
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130
Schuylkill Navigation	15
Hestonville Passenger Railroad	13½

The books of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company closed to-day, preparatory to the payment on and of the semi-annual dividend.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 60 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented and daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on call or short time, on unincumbered productive property, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 31, 1870.—Cotton unchanged at 19@20. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall at $1 05@1 06; No. 3 do at 97@98c; rejected at 85@90c; No. 2 red winter at $1 08@1 09; No. 3 do at $1 01@1 02; rejected at 90@95c. Corn dull and lower at 37@37½c for No. 2 mixed. Oats dull and lower at 30@30½c for No. 2. Rye dull and lower at 70@71c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 fall at 80@85c; No. 2 spring at 75@80c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork at $15 75@16 00. Bulk meats—shoulders, 8½c; clear rib sides, 12½c; clear sides, 12¾c. Bacon—shoulders, 11c; clear rib sides, 13½c; clear sides, 14c. Lard, prime steam, 12½c; choice leaf, 13½c. Whisky firm at 92c. Hay dull and unchanged at $16@18 for prime to choice timothy. Hemp dull and unchanged at $150@160 for dressed. Seeds—timothy, $3 50@3 60; flax, $2 10@2 15. Butter dull and unchanged; choice to fancy, 30@35c. Eggs dull and unchanged at 22@23c. Cheese dull and unchanged at 15@16c. Highwines dull and unchanged at 92c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bush; corn, 5,000 bush; oats, 2,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bush; corn, 2,000 bush; oats, 1,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.	
John Tener & Co.	74	Petroleum Oil Works.
Standard Oil Works	120	Petroleum Oil Works.
Standard Oil Works	120	Tarentum Oil Works.
Standard Oil Works	120	Tarentum Oil Works.
Standard Oil Works	120	Standard Oil Works.
Standard Oil Works	120	Standard Oil Works.
Fisher Bros.	60	Union Mills.
Fisher Bros.	60	Union Mills.
Lockhart, Frew & Co.	120	Washington Oil Works

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Goshen Cheese—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Bonding Wanted—S. L. Commercial office.
Planing Mill for Sale—Samuel Kennedy.
Steam Engine for Sale—Hemingray Furnace Co.
Gallon's Boiler Flanges—Reymer Bros.
Pocketbook Lost—McClarren & McKennan.
Removal—Bolton, the Painter.
Proposals for Market Sites—Market Committee.
Rooms for Rent—$5 Chatham street.
Coal and Ore Miners Wanted—No. 1 Sixth street.
Business Stand for Sale—John W. Collins.
Bracelet Lost—Gen. Whitney, Arsenal.
Land for Sale—T. F. Stewart.
Morton's Gold Pens—Allen C. Bakewell & Co.
Banking House and Lot at Auction—Thos. M. Howe.
Furs and Cloaks at Auction—A. Leggate.
Great Fur House—Wm. Fleming & Co.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Clothing—Citling, Follansbee & Co.
Opera House—Mary Warner.
Mercantile Library Hall—Mendelssohn Quintette Club.
Academy of Music—Ernani.
St. Francis Hospital Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Association—Lecture Course.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Lecture—Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec.
Crocker Meal—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunnals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Engines, Tools, Machinery—John S. Schultze.
Coffee—Arbuckles & Co.
Spalding's Glue.
New Goods—Morgansters & Co.
Lace Leather for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Notice—Tempperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Orphans' Court Sale—Wm. E. Harrison.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Executor's Sale of Real Estate.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Hair Oils—Chas. Aloe.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Aloe.
Public Sale of Coal Land—John Blair.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Monday, October 31:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	46°	7 A. M.	29 07
12 M.	56°	12 M.	29 01
6 P. M.	49°	6 P. M.	29 15

ELSEWHERE.

Philadelphia—Clear; wind W.; ther. 56.
Detroit—Clear; strong wind W.; ther. 39.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind W.; ther. 49.
Louisville—Clear; wind W.; ther. 49.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind W.; ther 42.
Chicago—Clear; wind W.; ther. 36.
St. Louis—Clear; wind W.; ther. 42.
Cheyenne—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 40.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection, &c. Writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Collins, Miss Pink, Clinton, Pa.	3
Gilbert, J. A., Carmichaels, Pa.	3
Jones, Howard, Millersville, Pa.	3
October 31.	

TEMPERANCE.—Three worthy citizens hoistings before Mayor Brush yesterday.

LADIES' Furs, Children's Furs, at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

IN OPERATION.—The Court House dining saloon is in successful operation.

THE NEW POSTMASTER.—It is stated that Col. H. Stowell, the new Postmaster, will enter upon his duties to-day.

COUGHS! Coughs!—See the advertisement of Messrs. Arbuckles & Co., the extensive coffee dealers, on the first page.

WINTER is coming, look to your comfort, and select a nice set of Furs at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—W. J. Fullerton, tailor, Smithfield street and Third avenue, has been awarded the contract for making the firemen's uniforms.

HATS! Hats! Caps! Caps! Furs! Furs! Furs! at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

GENEROUS GIFTS.—Mr. Louis Thiel, of this city, founder of the Thiel (Lutheran) College, has bequeathed $22,000 to the institution. He presents unpretending property, valued at $5,000, which he gives to it.

HORSE STOLEN.—George Crise, of West Newton, telegraphed to the Mayor yesterday, that a strawberry roan mare was stolen from his stable Sunday night. A reward of $25 is offered for her recovery.

SUPERIOR.—Nothing can surpass in smoothness of surface, in firmness of texture, and in elegance of finish, the new note and letter paper, *De Knobler*, manufactured for and for sale by Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 191 Wood street.

ALWAYS SMILING.—Every attorney who is admitted to the Supreme Court is greeted on passing around with the smiling countenance of the crier, who, for pronouncing the word "sworn," gets a right handsome fee thrust into his hand. It is good while it lasts, but then it comes only once a year.

BEAVER Caps and Gloves, Victoria Caps and Gloves, Furs, Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

APOLOGETIC.—Owing to the great stress of private business over the lines of the Western Union and Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph, lines, we are without official news of the election. The late storm also interfered with the perfect working of the lines. These mishaps, however, are of rare occurrence.

TAKE POSSESSION TO-DAY.—We mentioned some days since that Messrs. R. T. Kennedy & Bro., formerly proprietors of the Pearl Flour Mills, Allegheny, had purchased the City Flour Mills for the sum of $50,000. The firm take possession of the new mills to-day, and their former patrons may expect soon to have their flours again.

SNIPPED.—Timothy Finan came to the Mayor's office yesterday with one of his eyes dyed in mourning, and accused a fellow named Patrick White with disorderly conduct, said offence consisting in the latter having struck Finan in such a way as to descend with great violence on the face of the former. A warrant was issued and an officer went after Patrick, but he noticed the officer coming, and skipped.

SUPREME COURT PROTHONOTARIES.—The Supreme Court yesterday appointed Prothonotaries for the Eastern and Northern and Middle Districts, leaving the Western District yet to be filled. For this position there are three or four candidates, the most prominent of which are John G. Macconnell, T. J. Keenan, Gen. Wm. Blakeley and Col. Wm. Wilson. The appointment will likely be made this week.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLERS FINED.—Charles Hilger, Daniel Reardon, and ——— Schaffner were fined $50 and costs each by Mayor Brush, yesterday for selling liquor on Sunday, October 30th. Two of them plead guilty and the other was convicted. There are other charges of a similar character against them, but as they violated on different Sundays, pending against them, we believe.

HEALTH REPORT.—There were thirty-two deaths in the city during the week ending October 30th—twelve adults and twenty children. The principal causes of death were as follows: Consumption 2; accident 1; dropsy of the brain 2; scarlet fever 6; typhoid fever 2; inflammation of the lungs 2; croup 2. Nine births were under on- year of age, and twenty were less than ten years old.

THE CITY TREASURY SQUABBLE.—As will be seen by reference to our Court reports, the City Treasurer in the City of Pittsburgh was non-pressed in the Supreme Court yesterday. The proceedings in the case carried up on a writ of error, the Treasurer claiming that the city had no right to take the funds out of the banks, but the writ was dismissed since seen fit to change his mind and drop proceedings. It will be continued who moved and secured the non suit.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Ellen Hanlon will have a hearing before Alderman Morrow to-day, on a charge of larceny preferred by Mrs Conley, residing at Soho. It seems the girl was engaging temporarily at the house of Mrs. Conley, and left during the latter's absence, taking with her a silver watch and gold chain belonging to Mrs. Conley. Officer Lamberton yesterday recovered the watch at a pawn shop, and the chain was found in the great artistes in her possession when arrested.

THE POPULAR JUDGMENT.—The Singer Sewing Machine Company employs no canvassers; yet notwithstanding this fact the sales are many thousand in excess of other well known sewing machine companies. The public have literally of finding out what is truly meritorious, and ascertaining where they can improve economically and most profitably their money. The popular judgment is in favor of the Singer Machine. Are you shall want in vain for a canvas- or on to the agents, Messrs. Straw & Morton, No. 20 Sixth street.

THE PITTSBURGH CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—The Publishing Committee of this paper, after a thorough examination of all its interests, by a special committee instructed to audit the financial financial management, and compli-mented in special terms the editor, Dr. Nesbit, and his associates, Rev. D. C. Johnson and Rev. W. R. Kendall, on the efforts heretofore contributed largely to produce the commended results. James A. Morrow, Esq., was accorded merited thanks for his skill and ability in managing the financial affairs of the paper. The Advocate now circulates fourteen thousand copies weekly.

FINES FOR OCTOBER.—We are indebted to Joseph A. Butler, Esq., Fire Marshal, for the following report of fires in Allegheny county for the month of October:

The whole number of fires in the county for the month of October, 1870, was seventeen. The largest fire during the month was at James, Nimick & Co.'s, corner of Cedar and Diamond street, October 1st, at which there was a loss of $10,000; insurance, $80,000.

Gross loss during the month.....$13,907
Total insurance.....85,525

Loss over insurance.....$40,418

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

The completion of the important junction enterprise to its connection with the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio road at Cumberland, Maryland, is rapidly approaching, and by the time before the first of the cars will be running is to be counted now in weeks. The contractors along the line of the road have been notified to finish their section, ready for the iron by the 15th of November. All of the Cumberland, Chelton says: The Company will take charge of all unfinished work on that road, and put a large forces to work. The character of the company requires the road to be in readiness for operation early in January, and it is now the intention to run trains through from this city to Pittsburgh, and the completion of this road will prove most important to our city.

St. Francis' Hospital Fair.

All articles to be disposed of at the East Liberty booth by votes will be disposed of as follows:

On Tuesday night sealed votes will be taken on each of the splendid gold watch-winder Chain, which will be given to the gentleman having the highest number of votes. Candidates—Messrs. Kleiman, Jones, Forbes, Joseph Lierlen, Clemence Hoevener. The ladies cordially invite all the friends of the institution to be present in time at City Hall. Come all.

THE ALLEGED SAFE ROBBERS.

Chief Hague Goes to New Brighton—Burglars' Implements Found.

Chief of Police Hague, accompanied by "Black Jack," one of the alleged professional thieves arrested a few days since by that officer, yesterday morning visited Rochester, Pa., where they alighted from the cars and walked down the railroad track to the hill, midway between Rochester and New Brighton. They then ascended the hill, and secreted away in an old stone quarry, were found the following burglars' tools and implements:

One good stout "jimmy," one large punch, one flask of powder (about a quart; one dark lantern and a fuse. "Black Jack" promised to show the officer where the tools were, and he kept good his word. They were brought up by Mr. Hague, and will be used in evidence against Scott, *alias* Cox, who is charged or will be charged with robbing the safe in the railroad office at New Brighton last week. "Black Jack" was with him when the robbery of the considerable standing was effected, while he operated on the safe. Scott has only spent twenty dollars for his trouble on this safe, and accomplishing his designs, hid the tools where "Black Jack" and the officer found them. The Superintendent of the Railroad Company telegraphed to New Brighton yesterday to have an information made against Scott, and the warrant for his arrest will be sent up to-day. He will be taken to New Brighton this morning, and arrested on the day of the $1,000 highway robbery in this city by Chief Hague, but was released on promising to leave town. At the time he gave the name of Haggerty. He did not leave town and Chief Hague has been dogging his footsteps ever since, waiting for a good chance to get him in a case sufficient to consign him to the Penitentiary. At last that opportunity has now arrived. At all events Chief Hague is to be congratulated for his success in the premises, and he hopes to have at the proper time the most overwhelming evidence to lodge against him. "Little Jack," the pal of Scott's, will be released on the morrow, and will be a dangerous witness for the State. Scott, however, is the man who is charged with any particular theft, nor is he in any way mixed up with Nesbit. Neither was he arrested for being connected with the Lamb robbery, as has been supposed to be a member. Mr. Hague deserves a great deal of credit for the energy, tact and sagacity displayed in working up this case.

THE McINTYRE ASSAULT.

Hearing Yesterday in the Cases of Aunt Maitland and John Bowling—They Are Committed For Trial.

Before Mayor Brush yesterday afternoon at three o'clock a hearing took place in the case of Amos Maitland and John Bowling, charged on oath of John Brown with felonious assault and battery upon Mr. Joseph McIntyre, an uncle of Maitland. The latter was also charged with burglary, by Mr. Hamilton, shoemaker, Temperanceville, and Mr. Krebs, a grocer of Allegheny City.

The particulars of the arrest of the accused were published one day last week, and also the fact of yesterday being set for the hearing. Of course there was a large crowd of spectators present, and a great deal of interest was manifested in the proceedings. Messrs. Marshall Swearingen for Thomas W. Marshall and Gen. A. L. Pearson appeared for the prosecution, and the defendants were ably defended by Messrs. Cartney, John Brown, who made the information against the accused, testified that on the night of the 19th inst. Charles Simmonds in this city, he (Brown) came across Maitland and Bowling in a drunken and excited condition, and after the affair was ascertained that they had been engaged in several parts of the State. The detectives placed insanity as the cause of the conduct of the prisoners, and having heard all after the Court adjourned, sealed their verdict.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.

George W. Kelly, of Washington county, was arraigned on a charge of engaging in the business of retailing liquor, without having paid the special tax required by law. On trial,

THE PRISON SOCIETY.—The Allegheny County Prison Society will meet this morning, at ten o'clock, at the Young Men's Home, Duquesne Way.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Monthly Meeting Yesterday—An Immense Amount of Unfinished Business of Previous Meetings Disposed Of—Reception of Petitions, Communications, Resolutions, Ordinances, Reports, &c.

The Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh met in regular monthly session, Monday afternoon, October 31st, 1870, in the City Building, Diamond.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President *pro tem.*
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

Council organized by calling Mr. GROSS to the Chair, and the following members answered as present: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Armstrong, Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Gross, Hartman, Herron, Jones E. P., Jones Isaac, Kelsey, Lanfman, Liddell, Lintz, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McMahon, Rafferty, Seeley, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright and Wilson.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

On motion, the unfinished business of the previous meetings was taken up, and the following from Common Council was concurred in, unless otherwise noted:

Remonstrance against the opening of Meadow street. Referred to Survey Committee.

Ordinance for a sewer on Try street, from the Connellsville Railroad to Shingiss street. Passed.

Mr. MORROW presented a remonstrance and counter petition in relation to the Ferry Wharf. Referred to Committee on Roads.

Remonstrance against laying the tracks of the Ormsby Passenger Railroad on Third avenue. To Committee on Railroads. Report of Committee, Objected to and laid over in Select Council.

Remonstrance against change of grade on Ninth street. Referred.

Petition to close a part of Dallas avenue and change name of same. Accepted.

Ordinance for grading, paving and curbing of alleys. Read three times and passed. Mr. GALLAHER laid on the table on motion of Mr. GALLAHER.

Ordinance giving authority to Franz Gardner to erect a frame shed. Passed.

Resolutions in regard to a market house in the Twenty-ward. In Select Council laid over upon an objection by Mr. HURWINN.

Petition for a frame stable on Keating's alley. Referred to Wooden Building Committee with power to act.

Petitions for gas on Forties street and Wylie avenue, between Logan and Townsend streets. Gas Committee.

Petitions of owners of boats plying on the Monongahela river, relative to high and low water signals. Accompanying resolution. Referred to Monongahela Navigation Committee with power to act.

After the paper had been read, Mr. ARMSTRONG said the matter was not for the consideration of the Gas Committee, but the committee had no authority to say where the lines were. The courts would have to settle the matter.

Mr. SHIPTON said the business of the committee was simply to receive the report of the City Engineer, and arrange about how to proceed.

Mr. MORROW said encroachments were being made upon the river from the bridge to both sides. He thought the Wooden Building Committee would have no objection to getting the matter into Court, in order to arrive at a settlement.

Mr. ARMSTRONG said he was satisfied to let the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company and the defendants were also defended by Messrs. Cartney, John Brown, who made the information against the accused, testified that on the night of the 19th inst. Charles Simmonds in this city, he (Brown) came across Maitland and Bowling in a drunken and excited condition, and after the affair was ascertained that they had been engaged in several parts of the State. The detectives placed insanity as the cause of the conduct of the prisoners, and having heard all after the Court adjourned, sealed their verdict.

Petition to exonerate R. Lowther from city taxation for 1870. Referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

Petition for a flag-stone crossing on Fulton street, at Center avenue. Referred.

Ordinance grading, paving and curbing Twenty-first street. Passed.

Resolution for gas on Cliff and Cassatt streets. Referred.

Resolution for street crossings on Center avenue. Referred.

Ordinance for opening Smallman street from Thirty-second to Thirty-third streets. Passed.

Resolution fixing water course on Marion street. Referred.

Petition and ordinance of Ormsby P. R. W. Company for right of way. Referred to Railroad Committee. In Select Council laid over.

Petition of John Beatty in reference to assessment for Frankstown road. Referred.

Mrs. Jane Magee's, appeal on the opening of Forty-seventh street. Referred.

Resolution for opening of Forty-seventh street. Referred.

Petition for Viewers on Dallas avenue. Referred to Committee on Roads.

Ordinance authorizing Frank Ardany to erect an iron-clad. Passed.

Petition for lighting that part of St. Patrick's alley to Hoag street. Referred.

Report of Street Committee, July 25th. Approved.

Remonstrance against the sewer on Seventeenth street. Referred.

Petition to regulate Lazzam street. Referred.

Resolution for gas, corner of George alley and Diamond alley. Passed.

Ordinance opening O'Hara alley. Passed.

Petition of Mr. Koon's for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Report of Survey Committee, August 26th, 1870. Approved.

NEW BUSINESS—PETITIONS, &C.

The unfinished business being finished up, the Council proceeded to the consideration of new business as follows:

Mr. COFFIN, petition for gas on State alley. Committee on Gas Lighting with power to act.

Mr. GALLAHER, petition of J. M. Lytle for reduction of business tax. Finance Committee with power to act.

WHARFAGE.

Mr. MORROW, petitions of merchants and manufacturers and business men for reduction of wharfage or the establishment of a free wharfage system. Monongahela Wharf Committee.

LAUREL AVENUE.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, petition from citizens of East Liberty in reference to the condition of Penn avenue, and asking that the Street Commissioner, Mr. Howack, be instructed to prevent the work of placing Laurel avenue in a passable condition, in order to furnish the citizens a means of passing to and fro.

Mr. MORROW moved that the resolution be passed without debate. Carried by the following vote:

Mr. LIDDELL moved that the sum to be expended be fixed at $1,000.

The foregoing amendment was carried, and the original resolution as amended adopted.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Mr. SEELY, petition for a change of grade on Fifth avenue, at the intersection of Grant street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

On motion of Mr. SEELY it was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. KAUFMAN, petition of Robert Wilson in reference to plank walk. Roads, with power to act.

LANG AVENUE.

Mr. EDWARDS, petition for the opening of Lang avenue, with remonstrance against the same. Committee on Roads.

Also, petition for a gas lamp in the Seventeenth ward. Survey Committee.

VARIOUS REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. BURGWIN, remonstrance and appeal of James Bryar in the matter of the report of viewers in extension of Fifth avenue. Accepted and filed.

Also, remonstrance against report of viewers for the widening of Penn avenue. Accepted and filed.

Also, remonstrance and appeal of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the matter of the report of viewers in extension of Fifth avenue. Accepted and filed.

BILL POSTING LICENSES.

Also, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the tax on those individuals or firms pursuing the occupation of bill posters or distributers, be increased from the sum of $5 per year to the sum of $150 per year, to take effect at the termination of the year within such licenses have been already issued. Ordinance Committee.

TRANSFER TO CONTINGENT FUND.

The Controller presented a communication setting forth that John M. Cooper desired a refunding of business tax. Accompanying was a resolution directing a transfer of $250 from appropriation No. 16 (Finance) to No. 13 (Contingent Fund). Accepted.

The petition of Mr. Cooper for a reduction of business tax was referred to the Finance Committee, and the resolution on the report recommending the transfer adopted.

REPORT OF THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. LLOYD, report of the Water Committee for the month of September, as follows:

Current expenses	$1,875 31
Permanent extensions	17,874 55
Water Connection	1,902 02
Total expenses	$24,651 88

Accepted and filed.

REPORT OF THE MARKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. McEWEN, Chairman of the Committee on Markets, made the following report:

GENTLEMEN: The Market Committee submit the following report for the month of September:

RECEIPTS.

The receipts in the Clerk's department were as follows:

Amount previously reported	$14,949 10
Receipts for September	1,325 10
Total receipts for 8 months to Sept. 31	$16,272 20

The receipts in the Superintendent's department were:

Amount previously reported	$15,175 77
For month of September	1,097 92
Total receipts for eight months	$16,183 69
Total receipts in all departments for eight months	$32,455 89

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures were as follows:

Previously reported to August 31	$3,782 69
Expenditures for eight months	1,385 30

Total expenditures for eight months $4,283 30

FIFTH AVENUE MARKET HOUSE.

The seven per cent bonds authorized to be issued for the erection of the Fifth avenue market house are being disposed of, and will really as rapidly as the means are required in the erection of the building. Warrants have been ordered to be drawn to meet expenses incurred in the erection of the market house, as follows:

M. L. Malone, contractor	$1,288 76
M. L. Malone, contractor	870 00
M. L. Malone, contractor	2,778 03
Magdeburg, architect	120 00
W. C. McCarthy	78 00
A. A. Anderson & Sons	27 25
M. L. Malone, contractor	2,778 03
Stamps, &c.	12 90

Total expenditures.....
Accepted and filed.

MARKET BUILDINGS.

Mr. HARTMAN, ordinance granting privilege to John Boyd and Mr. Newhiver to erect iron clads. Read three times and passed.

GAS.

Mr. SHIPTON submitted a report, recommending the payment of gas bills and gas permits. Accepted and lamps recommended ordered.

REPORT OF ORDINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. GALLAHER, report of Ordinance Committee as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Committee respectfully report that they have filled the ordinance creating the office of Inspector of Milk as ordered by Council.

In the matter of amending the city code, section 15, the Committee have had under consideration the same, and have instructed their City Solicitor to prepare an ordinance covering the same, which they report adversely to the passage of the ordinance attached, and we think they reason well in the premises.

Also, with regard to the ordinance establishing the width of North street, the Committee respectfully report that after an examination of the question involved in the ordinance they are of opinion that the City Councils have no vacant streets, as the ordinance contemplates but that the streets have been invested alone in the Legislature and the courts.

Report accepted and filed.

The following bills of Inspector ordinance were filled with the sum of $50.

On motion of Mr. BURGWIN, the ordinance was ordered to be engrossed.

The ordinance amending the City Code was read and passed finally next meeting.

The ordinance establishing the width of North street was laid on the table.

REPORT FROM THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

Mr. E. P. JONES, Chairman of the Road Committee, presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Roads, to whom was referred the petition for a gas lamp from Four Mile Run road to the Monongahela river.

The petition for the opening of Larimer and Wylie avenues (referred to us by Councils) we have carefully examined, and find the amount of property interest represented to open the same.

The following contracts were awarded to the lowest bidder, viz:

Mr. Gallagher, grading and curbing Tustin street, to Wm. Flinn at 28c. per cubic yard for grading, B. Gallagher at 18c. per cubic yard for curbing per foot for curbing.

The expenditures for the month of September were $3,045 27, balance fund to date, $4,-264 73; accepted and approved.

The ordinance for Hazelwood avenue was laid over.

SALARIES OF THE TREASURER'S CLERKS.

The ordinance providing for the salaries of the clerks in the Treasurer's office was then taken up by Mr. A. J. Hoeveler, and after discussion it was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE FREE USE OF CITY HALL.

The PRESIDENT then read the resolution adopted by Common Council giving the St. Francis Hospital Managers the free use of City Hall.

The motion was made to concur in the resolution, when Mr. McEWEN stated that the Market Committee had fitted up the hall at a cost of about $2,000 for the purpose of deriving some revenue to the city, and the resolution would take away that revenue. He would like to see the same gentleman presented a protest from the Market Committee, which was read and accepted.

Mr. HARTMAN questioned the right of Councils to grant the free use of the hall to the city.

Mr. SHIPTON said the city had no right to grant the free use of the hall.

The question on the passage of the resolution was then called, and the yeas and nays being called, resulted as follows: Ayes 12; nays 7. So the motion to concur was carried.

BEACH ALLEY.

Mr. McEWEN, ordinance for grading, paving and curbing Beach alley in the rear of the new market house. Passed.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE.

Also, an ordinance fixing $1,000 to the first estimate of the cost of the new Fourteenth Ward Market House. Passed.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. BURGWIN moved a reconsideration of the action on the ordinance relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and to the Committee on Railroads.

Previous to the motion there was a motion to adjourn, and the gentleman making it insisted on its passage, and his motion prevailed.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. A. TOMLINSON.....President
B. McMASTER.....Clerk

Council met at two o'clock, when, the President being absent, on motion of Mr. McCALLISTER, Mr. Gazzam was chosen President *pro tem.*

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Arthurs, Albeitz, Barton, Beckman, Beymer, Black, Booth, Bradley, Cameron, Carroll, Casper, Davis, Diamond, Duff, Edwards, Faxon, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Gazzam, Jahn, Kennedy, Kirkpatrick, Lang, Lyon, Mason, Mitchell, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Mowry, Sandles, Murphy, Reed, Roberts, R. W. Oliver, Jr., H. W. Oliver, Sr., Pender, Preston, Schibler, Seibert, Seiferth, Seitz, Shaffer, Shorb, Snodgrass, Stewart, Vater, Wallace and President Tomlinson.

On motion of Mr. McCALLISTER, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. FLEMING presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Roads to open Center avenue crossing on Wylie avenue, at the lower end of Congress street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. McCANDLESS, resolution for a flagstone crossing on Center avenue, at Green street; one on Centre avenue at Grayville, Roberts and Arthurs streets, and on Center avenue at the Overhill street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. MILLER, resolution for fire plug on the corner of Butler and Forty-third streets. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. CLARKE, resolution for a lamp on corner Butler street and Penn avenue. Referred to Committee on Gas Lighting.

Mr. McCLAIN, resolution for a lamp on Twenty-fourth and Liberty streets. Referred to Gas Committee.

The PRESIDENT appeared and took his seat.

Mr. MORGAN, bill of Messrs. McDowell, Yortman & Co. for board walk from Lawrence street Station to Minersville, $97.31. Referred to Road Committee.

Also, bill of Messrs. Mosser and Yortman, for board walk on Penn avenue, from Negley street to Negley avenue, $641.31. Referred to Road Committee.

Also, bill of Thomas Rourke, for stone on Wharf street, $5. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, an ordinance dividing the Twenty-first ward into two election districts. Read three times and passed.

Mr. MOORE, petition for locating a road in the Twenty-third ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. OLIVER, Jr., remonstrance against report of viewers on opening of Rose street. Referred to Street Committee.

STREET REPORT.

Mr. MORGAN, report of the Street Committee. Read and accepted.

Also, an ordinance opening Mill street, from Thirty-third street to Third street, in Denny's plan. Read three times and passed.

Also, an ordinance opening Quarry street, from Laurel avenue to Penn avenue. Read three times and passed.

Also, an ordinance for grading Rose street from Bluff to Swindler street, Second ward. Read three times and passed.

Also, petition of Donnelly & Keating, for payment of grading Swindler street.—September 26th, referred to Street Committee—returned by Road Committee, and referred to Finance Committee, with recommendation that they pay the bill.

Also, report of viewers on Diamond street sewer. Accepted and approved.

Also, report of viewers on opening of Water street. Accepted and approved.

Also, report of viewers on St. Patrick's alley sewer. Accepted and approved.

SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Mr. OLIVER, Jr., of the survey committee, the following:

An ordinance authorizing the change of location of Hay street, in East Liberty plan. Passed. Select Council concurred.

Also, an ordinance changing the grade of Penn avenue. Passed.

Also, plan of Boundary street. Approved.

Also, plan of a street from Forbes to Joncaire street. Approved.

HOMEWOOD AVENUE.

Mr. MOSELEY, petition relative to change of width of Homewood avenue. Referred to survey Committee.

VAULTS UNDER SIDEWALKS.

An ordinance authorizing the construction of vaults under side walks, laid over January 24th, was called up and referred to Street Committee.

REED STREET.

An ordinance grading Reed, from Colwell to Overhill street, laid over January 24th, was called up and referred to Street Committee.

LOCUST STREET.

An ordinance opening Locust street, from Stevenson to Shingiss, laid over June 6, 1870, was referred to Street Committee.

THE PEOPLE'S PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Mr. MORGAN presented an ordinance to authorize the People's Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh to lay down their tracks upon certain streets, and to use steamers as a motive power.

Mr. OLIVER, Jr., moved that the ordinance be referred to the Railroad Committee, and printed once in the city papers. Adopted.

GAS LAMPS ON WYLIE AVENUE.

Mr. OLIVER, Jr., a resolution for gas lamps —one on the corner of Wylie avenue and Davis street; one on Wylie avenue, one hundred and forty feet from Green street; and one on Wylie avenue, two hundred feet from Green street. Read three times and passed.

Mr. McKELVY presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Ordinance Committee be requested to prepare an ordinance providing for the grading and paving of streets similar to the provisions of the Penn avenue act, and present the same to Councils for action at the next meeting.

Read three times and passed. Select Council concurred.

CONCURRENCES.

Common Council concurred in the action of Select, in referring to the Committees on Monongahela Wharf, in conjunction with the City Attorney, to report the facts, the petition of the Monongahela Navigation Company relative to high and low water lines.

The remonstrance against the rebuilding of the old State sewer, presented in Select, was also concurred in.

Adjourned.

COUNTY REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Letters of Administration Granted and Wills Admitted to Probate During October.

Annexed is a statement of the business transacted at the office of the County Register, Joseph H. Gray, Esq., during the month of October, just closed.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Leonard Stroh	Catharine Stroh	$ 2,000
Thomas McIntyre	Joseph McIntyre	500
Sebastian Habik	J. S. Edgar	300
Wm. P. Harrison	Anna Mary Harrison	600
Dr. W. D. Courtney	Mrs. Catherine C. Courtney	20,000
Cornelius Donohue	Thomas McDonald	600
Francis Boadman	John E. Young	5,000
Henry Rieckers	A. G. Rickers	1,200
William Cavan	Alex. Miller, C. T. A.	10,000
Howard W. Swift	Wm. Swift	1,000
James Alexander	Peter Hutchison	300
Robert Douglass	Margaret Douglass	15,000
William McElroy	James C. McElroy	4,000
John Baird	Jas. Baird, C. T. A.	1,000
Jesse Brown	J. R. P. Brown	3,000
Rev. Wm. Hunter	Annie Hunter	10,000
John Wendling	Maria Wendling	6,000
Phoebe K. Johnston	Abram Johnston	1,000
William Roller	John Roller	200
Margaret Crawford	John M. Crawford	1,000
Jesse Bennett	R. C. Christy	500
Samuel Bonsall	William H. Ward	500
Margaret Leff	Philip Leser	2,000
Andrew Young	Jno. S. Herling-mead	1,000
George Cox	George R. Littlefield	200

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
John N. Earl	Joseph Fenneck, John H. Duncan, John Gangwisch, Charles Jas. Schwaptahler, L. McIntosh, Henry Fuiger.
Josephine Bear	
Jacob Foerst	
James Alexander	
Elizabeth Ray	Jacob Whirling.
John Broecker	William Cramer, Christine Brackner.
John Gessmer	Magdalena Gessmer, Peter Gessmer.
John Morrison	William Morrison.
William Cowen	William Swan.
Margaret McSwiggen	Rev. R. Phelan, George S. Grace.
Adam Bobert	Frank Rick.
Thomas Riner	Ann Maria Riner, (Sarah Dorrington.
John Dorrington	John B. Negley, John H. Skelton.
David Bond	Peter Naulson.
Mary A. Schleicher	

More Soap.

Mr. Jesse H. Lippincott has just returned from New York. While in that city he completed arrangements with Messrs. Enoch Morgan's Sons for the shipment of one thousand cases—more than fifty thousand pounds—of their new brand (Century) soap. This will doubtless be the largest shipment of soap ever made to a Pittsburgh house. So popular has the Messrs. Morgans' Sapolio become in our city that dealers seem to be a desire to take hold of other articles of their manufacture, some of our dealers arguing that any house which produces an article so full of merit as Sapolio must turn out their other goods up to the standard, and we think they reason well, for they have not been in the business since 1846 without learning just about what things ought to be done. Our word for it, anything Enoch Morgan's Sons put their names on you will find A 1.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The attendance at this place last night was large and composed of our best people, which is as it should be. "Mary Warner" was given, Mrs. Bowers assuming the title-role, and Mr. Morgan personating Jeffrey Warner. The play was excellently rendered, and received with marked approbation by the audience. There was a good deal of the obvious in some portions of the piece was particularly fine, and the support, given her by Mr. McCollom and the rest of the company in the support of "Mary Warner" will be repeated this evening. A description of the plot, characters and scenes of "Man and Wife" is in preparation, and will be given soon.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The large audience at his house last evening were well entertained by the great combination of companies, and were not backward in expressing their commendation. Now songs, dances, sketches followed each other with bewildering rapidity, and were heartily applauded. The minstrels, in the first part of the olio, performed well all did their best to please, and succeeded fully. A repetition of the will occur this evening, and those desiring standing room should put in an early appearance.

THE QUINTETTE CONCERTS.—The sale of seats for the concerts of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, to be given at Mercantile Library Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings, will commence this day, Mr. J. Hoeveler's store, on Fifth avenue, at nine o'clock this morning. In addition to this we publish the sale will be most liberally pat onized.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The opening performance of the Lisa Weber troupe at the Academy was a success, both artistically and financially, the house being well filled. The burlesque of "Ernani," like the majority of such pieces, is without any great literary merit, but is redeemed by funny situations and sayings. Miss Weber is a pretty actress, with a fine face and figure. Miss Bella Howitt sings finely and acts well, and Mr. O'Neill is well known to our citizens, having played here two seasons, and it is sufficient to say she has improved greatly. George Atkins is the pink of comedian, and comes out strong as Jupp. There were six bankers altogether, and they all slept in one room. At half past twelve o'clock they were still there, but what was the surprise of the bankers when about four o'clock they discovered that two of their number had disappeared. The absconders of the remaining boarders were aroused, and upon searching the room their worst fears were realized. Each of them found that they were minus a suit of clothes, and a two hat and one shoe situation, they were in. In an awkward situation, and were under the necessity to borrow until new clothing could be purchased. The police were not notified until yesterday, when Chief Clark at once began to work up the case, and Detective Jerry Neef, who is now awaiting a hearing. The other party has not yet been apprehended.

SOUTH SIDE.

BURGLARY.—Saturday night D. G. Dietrich & Co.'s grocery in South Pittsburgh was invaded by burglars, and a lot of tobacco, cigars and groceries, and about eleven dollars in money carried off. The thieves also visited a carpenter shop in the v